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The Christian Science Monitor is read in every city in America.

**CONFIRM MR. WHITE
AS CHIEF JUSTICE OF
U. S. SUPREME COURT**

(Continued from Page One.)

is an associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia.

Justice Van Devanter is a Republican and one of the United States circuit judges. Of late years his name had been frequently mentioned for the supreme court.

President Taft names as the five members of the commerce court:

Martin A. Knapp, now chairman of the interstate commerce commission.

Robert W. Archibald, now United States district judge for the middle district of Pennsylvania.

William H. Hunt, now judge of the court of customs appeals.

John Emma Garland for the term of two years.

Julian W. Mack, now judge of the appellate circuit court of the first Illinois district.

The following nominations of new members of the interstate commerce commission: One to succeed Mr. Knapp and another to take the place of Commissioner Cockrell, whose term expires on Dec. 31:

Balthasar H. Meyer, Wisconsin, economist and former member of the Wisconsin railroad commission.

C. C. McFad, of Kentucky, now president of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners and member of the Kentucky railroad commission.

Their Records in Brief

WASHINGTON—Justice White was born at Bayou Lafourche, La. His father served in Congress and was Governor of the state. Justice White entered the Confederate service in the civil war and was taken a prisoner at Port Hudson in 1863. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar and four years later went to the state Senate.

In 1876 Justice White was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana. On May 30, 1888, he was elected to the United States Senate. He was appointed a member of the United States supreme court Feb. 19, 1894, by President Cleveland and almost immediately confirmed by the United States Senate. He took his seat on the bench March 12, 1894.

He was married to Mrs. Virginia Montgomery Kent, widow of a Washington lawyer, in the church of St. Francis Xavier, New York, Nov. 5, 1894, by the Rev. Fr. Robert Fulton, S. J.

He was one of the minority members of the supreme court in the trans-Missouri and Northern Securities case, which the government won. He delivered the minority opinion in favor of the income tax law test case lost by the government. He was one of the majority that decided the Philippine "constitution follows the flag" cases in favor of the government.

Justice Lamar is a native Georgian, and has always lived in that state. For the last seven years he has been a member of the supreme court of his state.

Justice Van Devanter was born in Indiana. He went to Wyoming 26 years ago and has lived there since, practising law and taking an active part in politics. He has been chief justice of his state, and since 1903 one of the federal circuit judges.

**LEXINGTON LODGE
DUE TO INSTALL**

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Installation will be held this evening by the Simon W. Robinson Lodge, A. F. and A. M., for the following officers: Worshipful master, Edward C. Stone; senior warden, George F. Smith; junior warden, Arthur F. Turner; secretary, Byron C. Earle; treasurer, Frank Peabody; senior deacon, Charles H. Miles; junior deacon, Clifford W. Pierce; senior steward, Albert H. Burnham; junior steward, Arthur Taylor; chaplin, Samuel Knowles. The installing officer will be Charles G. Kauffman, commander of the George G. Meade post 119, G. A. R.

RESCUED AT INDIA WHARF.

Charles King, of 7 Haven street, East Boston, who was rescued from the water between the steamer H. F. Dimock and India wharf late Saturday, reported for duty at the office of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, where he is employed, on Sunday.

CANTATA SUNG IN BROCKTON.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Horatio Parker's sacred cantata, "The Holy Child," was sung in the South Congregational church Sunday evening by the church soloists, assisted by two quartets from other churches.

TECH ORCHESTRA AND MUSICAL CLUBS UNITE FOR WINTER CONCERT



GLEE CLUB WHICH IS REHEARSING FOR ANNUAL EVENT.

Top row, left to right: H. B. Homer, A. F. Leahy, G. A. Swenson, G. Odell, and E. H. Taylor. Second row: F. H. Jones, C. W. Brett, W. E. Herron, S. Knight, F. A. Moore, L. O. Fernandez, K. C. Robinson. Third row: A. E. Jowett, R. W. Brush, L. C. Hart, P. L. Caldwell, leader; W. C. Wilson, A. G. Thompson, R. G. Adams. Bottom row: R. F. Dohle, J. E. Crowley, U. Thompson, J. L. Champagne, G. F. Maglott and G. P. Lund.

**LIBERALS GAINED ONE
IN WEEK'S POLLINGS
DECIDING 510 SEATS**

LONDON—The last count of the election returns received today completing the vote of Saturday gives the Liberal-Labour combination a further gain of one seat, reducing the Conservative net gain to two out of 510 seats decided.

The strength of the parties was as follows this afternoon:

Conservatives 227, Liberal-Labour 220, Irish Nationalists 57, All for Ireland League (O'Briennes) 6.

The Liberals made a gain in the Crickdale division of Wiltshire, giving Premier Asquith and his associates a net gain of one seat on the week's pollings.

The government will return with substantially the same majority as it had before the dissolution of Parliament, it is seen now, and the future course of the elections has less interest than the question of what will happen when Parliament actually meets.

This forms the subject of a determined discussion in the columns of the party newspapers and in the speeches of public men.

Lord Rosebery, at the beginning of the elections, said in a speech that should the government suffer a loss of only five seats it could not pass the veto bill. This contention has been taken up by the Unionist press, which argues that unless the government has an increased majority it will have no mandate to deal with the House of Lords.

The Liberals, on the other hand, contend that not only will the government have a majority larger than that of former strong Unionist ministers, but that the nation has now thrice in succession given the Liberal government a vote of confidence.

Everybody, however, appears to be in the dark as to the actual possibilities of the situation, and many are of the opinion that it may still be settled by negotiation and compromise.

SKATING ALLOWED ON CHARLES.
Skating is allowed on the Charles river basin this winter and it has already begun.

**PROMOTE CAMBRIDGE PUPILS
UNDER NEW 27-GRADE SYSTEM**

The first promotions under the new system of grades in Cambridge schools took place today, and nearly all the pupils of the city were promoted to the next grade above.

The system whereby the primary and grammar schools are divided into 27 grades instead of nine as formerly was devised by Frank E. Parlin, superintendent, and is being copied by the school superintendents of other cities.

**PITTSFIELD MEN
GIVEN AUTHORITY
TO ORGANIZE BANK**

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Bank Commissioner Arthur B. Chapin, chairman of the board of bank incorporators, at Boston, has notified the petitioners for a new cooperative bank in Pittsfield that the board has given them authority to organize. The name of the new institution is to be the Uni Cooperative Bank.

With the Technology Musical Clubs and the newly-formed Technology orchestra combined, the winter concert and ball of the Tech will be held on Friday at Copley hall.

The management of the musical clubs says the concert will be one of the best ever given by the Technology musicians.

The banjo, glee and mandolin clubs are all reported to be in good condition.

The mandolin club rehearses on Mondays and Thursdays, and the glee club on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Besides the banjo and mandolin quintette rehearse on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

As a preliminary to the concert the musical clubs will give an entertainment followed by a dance on Tuesday evening in the Normumbaugh hall, Auburndale, and all the Tech clubs are expected to report.

**CAPE COD CANAL
USED AS REFUGE**

SANDWICH, Mass.—With the completion of plans for the construction of docks, piers and railroads at this end of the Cape Cod ship canal, the Board of Trade is preparing for a business development in the near future. Construction work on this end of the canal has already reached the point where the mouth of the ditch is being used for a harbor of refuge for fishing vessels, and the board has petitioned for a lightship which will serve to mark the eastern entrance.

The canal company has completed

plans for a dock 1200 feet long on the banks of the canal just inside the Sandwich boundary line and work will be started in a few days. Spur tracks will connect with the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad at Sagamore and Sandwich.

ROBERT BURNS LECTURE PLANNED

A lecture-recital illustrative of the works of Robert Burns is to be given in Lorimer hall, Tremont temple, Dec. 14,

for the benefit of the students relief of the Clark school. Henry J. Clark, at one time editor of an Aberdeen paper, will be the lecturer and incidental music from the songs of Burns will be sung by Miss Jennie Trearain, soprano, and John Daniels, tenor.

C. J. BELLAMY PASSES ON.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Charles J. Bellamy, owner and editor of the Springfield Daily News, passed on this morning in his home. Mr. Bellamy was born in Chicopee Falls in 1852. He was a brother of Edward Bellamy, the writer, author of "Miss Luddington's Sister" and "Looking Backward."

WITNESS IN LE BLANC CASE.

In the case of Hattie Le Blanc, before Judge Daniel Bond, resumed in the East Cambridge criminal court today, Miss Nellie Walsh, cook in the household of Judge Bond, appearing as a new witness for the defense, testified that she saw Mrs. Clarence F. Glover on Moody street, near the Glover laundry, at about 8:30 o'clock on the night of Nov. 20.

REAP-POINTS COMMISSION HEAD.

DOVER, N. H.—Former Mayor Arthur Whettemore has been reappointed by Governor Henry B. Quimby as chairman of the board of railroad commissioners for three years.

DR. EMIL REICH PASSES AWAY.

LONDON—Dr. Emil Reich, author and lecturer on history, passed away here yesterday. He was a native of Hungary.

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**DEMANDS COUNCIL
MEMBERS' RECALL**

A demand that the directors of the Civic Service house recall every member of the council, including the president and others, and that the financial accounts of the house be thrown open to the inspection of the board was made at a meeting held at 2A Lowell street, Sunday afternoon by members of the advisory board, the 18 clubs and the educational classes of the Civic Service house.

A representative of the Civic Service house says in explanation:

"The Civic Service house in the interests of self government caused the class clubs of the house to form a council of delegates early in 1909. This council, as defined by a constitution, was to bring about greater cooperation among the members-at-large by means of social outings, lectures, and the publication of a house bulletin."

"When the new council convenes in January it will understand its functions so clearly at the very outset that it will spare itself the unnecessary worry which the past council has experienced and will therefore be in a better position to serve the interests of the 700 members of the Civic Service house."

MELVILLE C. FREEMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE CIVIC SERVICE HOUSE.

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HYDE PARK.

The Unitarian Woman's Alliance meets

this afternoon with Mrs. Louise M. Wood,

65 Maple street. The Rev. Roderick M.

Stebbins of Milton will speak on Peter

Thatcher, first minister of Milton.

Miss Alice Bradley will speak on

Naples "Oberammergau" before the

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

WHEN ONE GOES A-MARKETING

VIII.—Cheeses of American and foreign make.



(Courtesy of Doe, Sullivan & Co.)
ATTRACTIVE CHEESE STALL IN BOSTON MARKET.

CHEESE, which at one time it was thought should be partaken of lightly as a tasty titbit at the close of dinner, and was so eaten only by the cultured few, has come to be a staple of the American table. Its wholesome qualities are beginning to be appreciated. Its nutritive values are said to be equal to milk, being made, as most of it is, from "whole" milk, that is, milk with the cream left in. It is also cheap as compared with butter, costing barely half as much, and is an excellent substitute for it in some ways. With cheese the absence of butter on bread is scarcely noted. Its use in cooked foods does away with the necessity of butter, and it is coming to be used more and more with prepared dishes in combinations that not long ago were never thought of. When cheese goes up in price it is bought just the same as butter or potatoes, or milk. It is no longer struck off the list as once was done.

It is used to be that every farmer's wife knew how to make cheese just as well as she knew how to make butter, but now most of that work is done at the factories. Dairy cheese is practically unknown on the markets and is seldom to be found in the home of the farmer. What is known as factory cheese is the most popular, tons and tons of it being consumed; but there is plenty of fancy cheese and a great deal of the foreign, which also have a large demand. A great deal is said about these fancy cheeses, the Edam, Roquefort, Brie, Camembert and others, their superiority to the milder cheese, which is usually preferred by the American taste—but weight is not all on that side of the matter. There are experts who declare that the desire for the strong flavors of the foreign cheese is a perverted taste, that if the factory cheese should be put on the market having such a flavor or such a smell, it would not be accepted by the dealers.

Nearly all of these foreign cheeses are now duplicated in this country and some of them are even sent over to England and other foreign lands. Europeans, however, do not like the mild cheese, the "green" cheese, that is, of the American, and put it at once into curing factories which they have built for the

MODES IN BRIEF

TASSELS are utilized in all sorts of original styles in the decoration of the winter frocks and coats for children.

In some of the elaborate gowns the over skirt is frequently cut into pieces, one crossing over the other in surplice effect.

A new skating set of muff and turban is made of tricot, or knitted wools, and decorated with buttons.

New veilings show interwoven circles as large as half a dollar, and close rows of lattice work with a thick spot at each intersection.

More fashionable than the long nap or fury beaver is the one that has shorter fur and is smooth and shiny.

Many scarfs have embroidered and silk crocheted lace ends, in self-tones or in harmoniously contrasting colors.

Many of the sleeves in the new evening gowns are slashed, with another material appearing underneath.

Nets are gaining in favor as a foundation for chiffon corsages, producing a much softer effect than silk.

Lovely black evening wraps are often embellished with hand embroideries in colors. This shows frequently on the deep collars and great revers that are modish this year.

Delicately tinted chiffons embroidered with all white beads are modish.

Sleeves, tunics and skirts of chiffon are now finished with hemstitching, an odd bit of needlework above an opaque hem, which, by the way, is often edged with fur.

The tailored dress is the fad just now in Paris, and it is safe to say it will soon be seen on this side. It takes the place of the tailored cloth gown.

HOUSE DRESSES EASY TO MAKE

Plea for more attractiveness in the home.

THESE are many charmingly simple ideas for house dresses, which are easy to make, and if fashioned of washable material may be ironed without difficulty, writes Marion Morris in the Chicago Inter Ocean. The one-piece blouse is often seen in house dresses, joined to a plain gored skirt with a narrow stitched belt. It is not entirely satisfactory for a housewife dress, as the seamless shoulder interferes with free movement of the arms. It is wiser to choose a pattern with a sleeve of medium size sewed in at the armhole. Another necessary point about the sleeve is a buttoned cuff, which can be pushed back to the elbow when necessary. A house dress made by a clever little housewife was of plain color blue chambray. The blouse and skirt were plain, fastening on the left side from the shoulder to the lower edge, over a wide band of darker blue gingham set under the fastening and extending out in a loose plait. The opening was trimmed with long buttonholes bound with the dark blue gingham, fastening over white pearl buttons. The belt was of the dark blue material neatly stitched at each edge, the lower edge of the skirt being untrimmed and simply finished with a hem. A narrow plaited frill finished the neck of this dress, which was cut in the round, low shape.

If your fancy does not turn toward dots and plain blue chambrays, there are many figured or flower-sprigged materials, stripes and checks in good wearing washable materials. Then there are aprons to be planned. You may prefer the sort which ties around the waist for general wear, but be sure to provide not less than two cover-all aprons to slip on when you have on a prettier gown for the evening meal.

It is often feasible to make over dressy gowns which have passed out of usefulness for state occasions for house wear. If the material is a delicate silk or woolen fabric do not attempt it, as the one would be tawdry in appearance and both are materials which would after a few wearings take on the odors of the kitchen cooking. A soft and pretty silk and cotton muslin or a dainty fine white lawn, either of which you can buy for 25 or 30 cents a yard, would not be extravagant and would be most useful as well as attractive for this purpose.

For the usual semi-dress gown, not more than eight yards of 24 inch or six yards of 36 inch material is required. Six yards of narrow lace insertion is sufficient to use in trimming the stock, yoke and cuffs of a net guimpe and one can get the daintiest imitation laces for 8 and 10 cents a yard.

I am presuming that you will make your own house dresses, for when economy must be practised in the household there is no excuse for a woman not being able to make her own house dresses at least, and making them in a dainty, good-fitting manner.

I find that many women who have spare minutes to work on embroidery pieces, always depend upon cheap, ill-fitting ready-made garments for house wear, when if they would devote but a quarter of the time and patience required for this work at the beginning of each season they could have enough house dresses to be sensibly and attractively gowned for several months in their own homes.

NOVEL WAIST

Simple dress for child, with epaulettes and braid trimming.

SIMPLE dresses such as this one are always needed, and every new and pretty design finds a place. The skirt is plaited and the waist, or body portion, is novel and attractive at the same time that it is simple. Plain material makes this one, and the trimming is soutache, braid, but striped or plaid material trimmed with itself, cut on the straight or bias, would make a pretty effect.

The waist is made with front and back portions that are tucked and the epaulettes are arranged under the outer tucks. The skirt is straight and the closing is made at the back for the entire length of the dress.

For the six-year size will be required 3½ yards of material 24 or 27, 3½ yards 36, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with 12 yards of braid.

The pattern 6807 is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6 and 8 years of age, and can be had at any May Manton Agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Milky tumblers should be washed in cold water; putting them straight into hot water will cloud the glass permanently.

To keep cork linoleum in good condition wipe it off daily with a cloth wrung out in tepid water, and once a week with skimmed milk.

Hatpins should never be left in a wet hat, but should be taken out and rubbed dry to prevent rusting.

Milky tumblers should be washed in cold water; putting them straight into hot water will cloud the glass permanently.

A tablespoonful of flour put into a kettle of ordinary boiled starch will cause cuffs, collars, etc., to be much stiffer.

When boning the collar, do not adjust the bones in too slanting a position. Do not have them too long, for the ends will extend beyond the top edge and alter the fit. Besides the bones at the extreme back edges, many women add one on each side again, about one inch toward the front. This insures a flat, straight, non-sagging line at the back of the neck.

Do not rely on pins to hold a collar together at the back. Sew tiny buttons, either pearl, washable or silk, along the left side and work loops on the right. Adjust the pins afterward for ornament, if you wish.

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What We Think of Books Sent Us for Review

"MEMOIRS OF BERTHA VON SUTTNER," Authorized translation. Boston and London: Ginn & Co. Published for the International Peace School.

The idea that an advocate of international peace should come out of Austria, and from an Austrian military family, would have been greeted a few years ago with some doubt. Yet, an Austrian peace society was one of the first fruits of the Baroness von Suttner's novel, "Lay Down Your Arms," and from that time (1892) to this she has been alive every moment to the great aims of the peace movement. The story of her life as given in these autobiographical memoirs is her latest contribution to the cause, and right gloriously will it serve.

There are three ways in which these volumes may be read. First, as a thoroughly entertaining record of the experiences of a beautiful woman who added charm and personal force to high rank and intimate acquaintanceship with several European courts.

The story of her romantic and impassioned youth is most ingeniously laid before the reader, with all its superficial vanities and inmost hopes, its heart entanglements and its desires for fame. The blissfully happy marriage with a man of her own rank who was one with her in intellectual pursuits—the Baron von Suttner being himself an author of distinction—and the nine years sojourn in Jason's land of the Golden Fleece follows. Then comes the return to Europe to take up the effective career for which all this has been an unconscious preparation.

Simply as a human story this is delightful. Another way might be to read only for the sake of the future reformer, and to scan 'in vain, the events of more than twoscore years for signs of her coming. The third way would be to regard the work solely as an exponent and a history of a benevolent movement. In any case, the year 1887 marks an end and a new beginning; for after that the woman of society and the merely intellectual writer disappears in presence of the earnest worker for altruistic ends.

It is a curious fact that, living all her life in a military society, the subject of war, in its relation to humanity, is absent from this woman's consciousness. In her early career she never once doubts its necessity—nay, even its desirability. Of the whole Schleswig-Holstein campaign occurring after she attained womanhood, her sole recollection is that of admiring the cover of the Duppler-Schatten-Marsch, displayed in the shops in gayety of bunting and soldiers' uniforms. Not until she has entered on her fifth decade is there any hint that channel her talents and her strong individuality are to be turned. And how unwittingly she approaches her career! In 1887 she is an author of fine reputation full in the current of literary pursuit. Yet, apropos of meeting Mme. Adm, editor of the *Nouvelle Revue*, she writes in her diary: "How can such a woman ever busy herself with politics? How much that is disagreeable, and sometimes ridiculous, she brings upon herself by that! And how can one bother herself with editing a review into the train?" But a half dozen years later she is doing both of these things with ardor and ability.

She is in Paris when she first hears that she is peace societies. Some time before this a certain aversion to war has sprung up within her. Apparently she does not herself recognize its inception, but it is right here in the story that the reader begins to feel the growing purpose. The military impulse received through nationality is carried to higher levels. Now, instead of fighting her brother man, this daughter of soldiers wages war upon the delusion that brutal force, whether expressed in the fist of the ruffian or in the latest refinements of destructive engines, can achieve any lasting good for the race.

Her splendid championship of the cause of peace brings around her the noblest of men and women, not all to acquiesce wholly, but all to admire and pay homage to the grand aim and pure ideal she exemplifies. Yet this work is in no sense a glorification of its author and subject. Indeed, it is remarkable that in an autobiography there should be conveyed so little sense of the author's personality, except as a womanly force vivifying every stirring incident. The intense self-consciousness that has proved fatal to her operatic ambitions goes out forever in the zeal of a world-wide purpose, and never hindered her platform speaking. Her diary now becomes a chronicle of the peace movement in all lands, and whole pages of it enrich this book. The many letters included, with the author's explanations of the events that called them forth, coupled with the diary, give a remarkably vivid view of the status and philosophy of the work, its currents and cross currents, and the varying shades of belief even among its advocates; for

she gives ample room to those written in opposition, or partial dissent, as well as to those in accord.

A brief chapter contains her reminiscences of Verestchagin, whose terrible picture furnish an indictment of war, and to whom Emperor William II. said, "With these, dear master, you are battling against war more effectively than all the peace congresses in the world."

It is impossible to mention a title of the famous names with which the book abounds. The acquaintance of the baroness with Alfred Nobel is a tale in itself. She was the inspirer of the Nobel prize for peace services and has been its recipient; but her true reward lies in the work accomplished and its assured future.

A supplementary chapter for the American edition gives a brief account of the visit of Baroness von Suttner to the United States in 1904, to attend the peace congress at Boston, and here in the preface, she embodies her impression of America as the hope of the cause.

The educational value of the book is scarcely to be overstated, and its historical value will doubtless increase for years. Wherever it goes it will plead mightily for the intelligent study of the question of international disarmament, and will incite to cooperation in the work. The translator, Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, has done an admirable job of work. He has succeeded in that fine elimination of the translator's style so difficult of attainment, and has sympathetically rendered the text into good English without sacrificing its quaint originality.

"FAMOUS SCOUTS," By Charles H. L. Johnson. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. This book, which includes life sketches of the plainsmen, guides and pioneers of the early days of American history, is written in a vein to appeal to boyish readers and certainly should satisfy those with the most insistent inclination for action. It will, perhaps, serve a useful purpose in giving, in a rapid survey, the relative places in American history of some of the men who bulked large in the struggle to win the wilderness to civilization and to extend the domain of the United States to the Pacific coast.

Although the tendency of the author is to glorify the subjects of his sketches, it may be that some readers' ideals of these old-time heroes will receive a jar from perusal of some of the episodes. It occurs to one on reading this book that the Indian "glitors" did not always follow the inexorable code that is instilled into the soldier of today, that it is an ineffaceable stain upon his character as a soldier to save himself by deserting a stricken comrade, regardless of the odds to be encountered by staying. Again, in the sketch of Davy Crockett, it appears that the tragedy of the Alamo might have been averted had Colonel Travis seen fit to obey Gen. Sam Houston's order to fall back upon the American main army in the rear; but according to the author "a feeling of reckless daring was stronger in him than the feeling of military subordination!" But a half dozen years later she is doing both of these things with ardor and ability.

She is in Paris when she first hears that she is peace societies. Some time before this a certain aversion to war has sprung up within her. Apparently she does not herself recognize its inception, but it is right here in the story that the reader begins to feel the growing purpose. The military impulse received through nationality is carried to higher levels. Now, instead of fighting her brother man, this daughter of soldiers wages war upon the delusion that brutal force, whether expressed in the fist of the ruffian or in the latest refinements of destructive engines, can achieve any lasting good for the race.

An entertaining mining story is here graphically told by Mr. Arkins. As suggested by its title the book is romantic in tone and interestingly weaves in much legal information concerning mining claims and mining operations. However, it is not intended as a treatise on legal subjects. It was written with the one object in view, that of entertaining the reader. Mr. Arkins, the author, is a newspaper man of experience associated for some years with the Rocky Mountain News of Denver, of which his uncle, Col. John Arkins, was the founder and for a long time the editor. The author also was editor for several years of the Cripple Creek Times and Ores and Metals, a technical mining publication. So that it may be judged that the tone and color of "The Mystery of Bonanza Trail" are vividly correct. The tale is that of trouble and tragedy, and while doubtless an accurate reflection of life in some of the western mining camps the story leaves a rather unpleasing memory.

"SELECTIONS FROM THE POEMS OF ROBERT BROWNING," "SELECTIONS FROM THE POEMS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH," "SONNETS AND RUSTUM, AND OTHER POEMS," BY MATTHEW ARNOLD. Danvers, N. Y.: F. A. Owen Publishing Company.

These are three numbers—255, 256, 257, in order as above—of the Instructor Literature Series, designed primarily for pupils of the different grammar grades. Each of these booklets contains a brief biographical comment, and each poem is followed by good explanatory or interpretive notes, in some instances by suggestions as to how the poem may be read most profitably. The books are

of a convenient bound size with paper covers, and are issued at a price that puts them within reach of all.

Aside from their school use they might be made very helpful to a busy man or woman who wanted to gain a general idea of the great authors represented in the series, and who had but a little time to spare. The careful reading of one of these collections with its notes, would take such a one forever out of the ranks of those who are ignorant of Browning or Wordsworth or Arnold, and leave in memory many an enriching thought.

"JACK FROST JINGLES," By Easline Morgan. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

If the cow jumps over the moon—a fact immemorially established—there is no reason why Jack Frost's daughter should not grow up to be an "extra sweet" maiden, nor why the Man in the Moon should not fall in love with her and send her a ring on the thread of a moonbeam, nor why she should not marry him, nor why she should not go to her new home in the precise manner here described:

"And when the moon was just overhead,
And its passing would be full soon—
The funniest thing you ever saw
Slipped over the side of the moon.

"Twas a hammock, woven of strong
moonbeams,
And studded with jewels rare,
Which he lowered to earth by golden
cords

To claim this maiden fair."

The other events related are quite as credible and as logical as this. These are jingles, as the title claims, with a real tintinnabulation about them. Children will like them, and will enjoy the illustrations.

"SCOTIE AND HIS LADY," By Margaret Morse. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

A beautiful Scotch collie lacking just the perfection of points necessary to qualify him for the bench at the dog show has all the moral qualities of his honorable pedigree. He finds a mistress whom he can love and guard and happy days are his until dishonest hands carry him off. Although he escapes from his captors, his dog intelligence is not sufficient to guide him back, and in the time of wandering that ensues he makes a wider acquaintance with various kinds of people than his hitherto sheltered life had afforded. How he wins friends, how finally finds his lady and how happily it all ends is the story, which is just as well written as it might be if it had not the purpose of teaching human beings something of their duty to these their brothers.

"TALES FROM THE OLD FRENCH," Translated by Isabel Butler. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

There is a never fading glamor about the Provencal lore, whether it be the troubadour's lays or the somewhat later and less romantic fables of the troubours. The translator here has jealously guarded this elusive form, and the result is gratifying. A few sentences from "The Gray Palfrey" will serve to show how well she has retained the vivid simplicity and delicate unearthliness of the original.

"Now know ye that a valiant knight, courteous and right chivalrous, high of heart but poor of havings, dwelt in the land of champaigne. Full meet it is to portray his worth and the valor wherein he was kindled; in many a place he proved his prowess, for he had wisdom and honor and a heart of great valiancy. Had he but been as rich in gear as he was in desire for good—provided always he did not worsen by reason of his wealth—he would have known no peer, equal, or fellow."

As to the substance, the book is of the more value because, with a few exceptions, the tales contained have not heretofore been done into English, though among the best of their kind. For instance, "The Divided Blanket" has waited long, but not, it now appears, in vain, for a worthy translator. Among the others are "The Lay of the Bird," and "The Knight of the Little Cask," both picturesque and full of meaning, if read with sympathetic feeling for the time to which they belong.

The binding of this delightful little book, in its exquisite ping heliotrope, would be all that heart could wish, were it not for the unfortunate addition of red to the top edges of the leaves.

"SPRINGING IN SPRING TIME, AND LETTERS TO A SON," By Richard Henry Dana, Jr. Edited by Richard Henry Dana, Jr. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

As a profound and clear-visioned publicist and statesman, Richard Henry Dana, Jr., offered his best powers to the service of his country and the speeches here presented by his son evidence that he still speaks. They were great in their own day by reason of their noble aim and masterly execution, and their present value lies in the fact that many of them prove to be cognate to discussions still before the public and, as in the instance of the Monroe doctrine, sometimes deal with subjects not yet settled; while the broad moral principles upon which all are based, are for every time.

The introductory sketch is a frank filial appreciation, and throws light upon some phases of the orator's character not obtainable elsewhere. The reader is introduced more familiarly into his home life, and among his friends, and is told about his general reading. The moral ground on which he practised law is made clear, and his far-sighted judgment in national and local affairs is proved by a comparison of his utterances with the events of the subsequent half century.

"Because people cannot see the color of words... Because they cannot hear the whispering of words... Because they cannot perceive the pouting of words... Because they are insensitive to the phosphorescence of words

original occasion, sometimes accompanied by disclosures only permissible after this lapse of time. The exhaustive argument on the Monroe doctrine is supplemented by a full note bringing its line of facts up to the present.

Mr. Dana had the distinction of being counsel for every fugitive slave that came to trial and for most of those indicted for aiding such slaves. Some of the finest speeches here reprinted are in such causes, and the fact that he refused all compensation for his services to fugitive slaves enhances the ring of sincerity pervading them. The parody

"The Great Gravitation Meeting"—is witty, and would be a good historical reminder for young readers. His "Speech on the Judiciary" (1853) not only had the effect of defeating the proposition of making the judge's office elective, and of establishing in Massachusetts the system of appointment by the executive, but it helped the same cause in a number of other states, though it appears that only in Massachusetts and New Hampshire are judges appointed for life. The life tenure is now widely recognized as the purest system, and to Mr. Dana is largely due the advance of the popular thought toward this position.

The appended "Letters to a Son" discover the secret that made this father the "close friend and admired confidant" of the son who testifies that he owes "much of what he is not and pretty nearly all he is to the wise treatment of his father," and who, in giving these letters publicity hopes to aid other fathers with other sons. The homely family epistles show the lawyer in a most admirable and lovable manifestation.

"THE JAPANESE LETTERS OF LAFCAPIO Hearn," Edited by Elizabeth Bishop. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

No westerner has ever become so identified with the inner life of the Japanese people as Lafcadio Hearn. The naturalization by which he became Koibumi Yukumo was but the outward sign of the intimate approach he made to the Japanese character. His long years of study, living and working among the people, would scarcely have carried him so far without the oriental strain of his own temperament, probably from some Arabian or Turkish ancestor of his mother. His personality and his history are curiously similar in their variegated colors. He was the son of an Irish surgeon in the British army, who married a Greek peasant girl. Their son was born on the Ionian island and for which, with some iteration of vowels, he was named. He was educated partly in Ireland and Wales, partly in France. After lonely adventures in London, he was cast adrift at the age of 19 in the United States. From Cincinnati to New Orleans—picking up the printer's trade and doing newspaper work—and from New Orleans to Martinique he made his way, always absorbing the hues of his environment and emitting them in strange and brilliant writing. The nomad in him never suffered him to take deep root anywhere, he was always hearing the call of a distant race, and Japan held him longest only because the little wife he loved—the Mamma San of some of these letters—and the dearly loved boy were there. But evidences are not wanting in his later work of a mental restlessness begun in him that would have taken him away from Japan ere long. "One does not isolate one's self from the Aryan race without paying the penalty," he writes. It would seem that he was wearying of the estheticism that to him—unlike the native Japanese—had no religious foundation, and that he was reaching out for something higher.

"Think of the comparison of Fuji to a white half-open inverted fan hanging in the sky... What feeling do mountains give these people? Surely nothing like the thought of Job. He makes peace in his high places." What feeling does light give them? the light that makes us wish to pray—to thank somebody for it? Nothing like the utterance of John, "Verily this is the message we give unto you, that God is Light!" What even is their thought of nature—beautifully as they mock her? Has any among them ever so much as thought the thought of Bhagavad-Gita, "I am the breath of minds, the light of waters—most ancient and most excellent of poets?" How pathetic is this—the cry of the Aryan instinct for its rightful inheritance!

Lafcadio Hearn was not a judicial observer. Had his brush instead of his pen been his medium of expression, he would have been an impressionist of deepest dye. It is this quality that makes the first reading of his books an adventure and a wonder, and embalms them, a poignant zest that does not crumble away in many readings. Especially in his Japanese books is this peculiar charm displayed. To interpret the illusive mystery of oriental life in our rude western tongue, to portray the state of civilization and consciousness that resulted from taking the religion of Buddhism from its native soil in the consciousness of India and grafting it upon the esthetic sense of Japan—these were his aims and it will be long before his gorgeous yet delicate word pictures will be equalled for clearness and precision of touch. Besides, the old Japan in which he found shelter is practically no more; he caught and preserved some of its distinctive characteristics just in time. His was the artist's impulsion, the artist's patience and devotion to his work, with no eye to ultimate results.

"Two gleams of sunshine: You know there are men in this world that we love the first time we look in their faces, and never cease to love. I have met two such Japanese... The second was Akizuki of Aizun, professor of Chinese in the college... He came to see my boy... He brought gifts—a beautiful plum tree in blossom, a most quaint vase full of sake, and two kakemono written by himself inscribed with poems in honor or in congratulation... So I had

(Continued on Page Eight, Column One.)

HAIR GOODS
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AMUSEMENTS

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HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director
Regular Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00,
\$4.00 and \$5.00.

Tonight, at 8, MADAMA BUTTERFLY, Italian, by Puccini. Mmes. M. Svartz, Roggen, G. Fisher, Savo, MM. Martin (debut), Blanchard, Giaccone, Pulini, Perini, Mogan, Montella, Stocchero, and Conti.

Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 8, first performance in America, LA HABANERA, in French, by La Parra. Mmes. Dereyne, Wilson (debut), Lucas (debut), MM. Baklanoff, Lassalle, Mariano, Pevoux, Strezzo, Formari, Gantvoort, Wilson, and Leopoldo Cacioli (debut), Manri (debut), Sami (debut), Varetti (debut), Ghidini (debut), and Ansel Caplet. Followed by CAVALIERA RUSTICA, in Italian, by Mascagni. Mmes. Melis, Czaplinska, Roberts, MM. Martin, Blanchard, Cond. Montella.

Thursday, Dec. 15, at 8, LA BOHEME, in Italian, by Puccini. Mme. Melis (debut), Derye; MM. McCormack, Sammarco, Pulini, Huddy, Conductor Conti. Same Price as on Dec. 14, at 8, for POMERLETO, in Italian, by Verdi. Mmes. Melikova, Leonora, G. Fisher, Savo, Svartz, MM. Constantino, Gallelli, Mardone, Perini, Huddy, Giaccone, Conductor Good

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

LEHIGH VALLEY ACTIVE FEATURE OF THE TRADING

Early Trading Witnesses Sagging Tendency, but Stocks Recover and Much Irregularity Is in Evidence.

BOSTON IS STEADY

Stocks again showed an inclination to recede at the opening and during the early sales today. There was a moderate volume of business and while there was no urgency noted in the selling the lack of support permitted a lower range of quotations.

It would be useless to attempt to ascribe the sagging tendency to any particular development even though traders are usually prone to do so. The banking interests are very desirous of seeing a better bond market. They are supported in this by financial and corporation interests who are obliged to enter the bond market in the near future whether the conditions be favorable or otherwise. Hence no encouragement is offered to stock speculation for the time being. A lower price level for securities, it is believed, will be all the better for the bond market.

Large amounts of money will soon be released in the payments of interest and dividends and this will seek reinvestment and the hope is entertained that a demand for bonds will then make itself felt.

Stocks became stronger at the end of the first hour, and before midday some good advances had been established. Lehigh Valley was the feature. It opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 179 $\frac{1}{2}$, and after dropping to 178 $\frac{1}{2}$ advanced nearly 3 points before noon. Activity in this stock attracted attention from the rest of the list, but the general market continued strong.

Reading opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 148, reacted nearly a point and then rose over a point. Steel at 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ was off $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening. It declined well under 73 and then improved a point. Union Pacific opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 169 $\frac{1}{2}$, and advanced above 170.

There was some early selling of Southern Pacific presumably on the government suit attacking the company's title to its oil lands. It opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 113 $\frac{1}{2}$, reacted to 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ and then advanced well above 113. Colorado Southern opened up a point at 57 and gained another point.

Calumet & Arizona on the local exchange opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 49 $\frac{1}{2}$, rose to 52 and then receded fractionally before midday. North Butte opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ and improved a good fraction. Granby opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 39 $\frac{1}{2}$, and advanced to 40. Edison Electric opened at 281 and rose 4 points. The market generally advanced with New York but trading was quiet.

American Beet Sugar was active in the New York market during the early afternoon, advancing over a point. American Smelting and Amalgamated Copper made good gains. There were some recessions at the beginning of the last hour.

Superior Copper attracted attention on the local market, advancing from 42 to 45 before receding fractionally.

LONDON—The securities markets had a sluggish appearance in the late dealings. The abatement of election influences was reflected chiefly in Consols which were strong. Covering took place in Grand trunks and American railway shares, which had been heavy in the official session, displayed a disposition to rally on the curb. Other sections were rather colorless. De Beers finished 1-16 lower than on Saturday at 175-16. The continental bourses closed steady.

PETITION FOR EXTRA HOLIDAY. NEW YORK—The members of New York stock exchange this morning passed a resolution petitioning the governors to close the exchange on the Saturday preceding Christmas.

PITTSBURG STOCKS. PITTSBURG—Crucible Steel 13, preferred 78 cash, River Coal preferred 20%, Air Brake 130 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ohio Fuel Oil 5%.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

MINING.

Last. Open. High. Low. S.ale.

Alumine .. 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40

Arizona Com. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$

Butte Coalition. 18 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 18 $\frac{1}{2}$

Calumet & Ariz. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 52 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 52

Calumet & Hecla .. 540 540 540

Centennial .. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$

Copper Range. 68 68 68 68

Franklin .. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Greene-Canaane. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Hiawatha .. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mass. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Newark. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$

North Butte. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$

Old Dominion. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$

Osceola. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Patagonia. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Quincy. 72 72 71 71

Shannon. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Shattuck & Ariz. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$

Trinity. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Utah Cons. 13 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Utah Copper. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ 46 $\frac{1}{2}$

Wilson. 9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 9

LAND.

East Boston. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

TELEPHONES.

American. 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ 141 $\frac{1}{2}$

New England. 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ 138 138

Western. 16 16 16 16

RAILROADS.

Athision pf. 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$

Athision pf. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 101 $\frac{1}{2}$

Boston & Albany. 224 224 224

Boston Elevated. 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ 127 $\frac{1}{2}$

Boston & Maine. 123 123 123 123

Boston & Worcester. 39 39 39 39

Conn River. 270 270 270 270

N Y N H & H. 152 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ 152 152 $\frac{1}{2}$

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Old Colony. 186 186 186 186

Union Pacific. 169 $\frac{1}{2}$ 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ 169 $\frac{1}{2}$ 170 $\frac{1}{2}$

West End com. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69 $\frac{1}{2}$

West End pf. 103 103 103 103

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am Ag Chem pf. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Pneumatic. 5 5 5 5

Am Pneumatic pf. 15 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Sugar. 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ 115 $\frac{1}{2}$

Am Woolen pf. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 114 114 114

Edison Elec. 281 285 281 284

General Elec. 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ 153 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mass Elec. pf. 84 84 84 84

Mass Gas. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$

Net profits, *\$2,200,000 \$2,199,632 \$1,287,835

Div. pf. 6% 750,000 600,000 600,000

Bal. for com. 1,450,000 1,494,652 627,835

Equi. 1,777,407 1,777,407 1,296,412

Chaged off. 440,000 420,448 296,312

Bal. sur. 602,455 707,832 35,114

*Estimated. At 5%. 34%.

Even should net profits be as large as last year, it does not mean that percentage earned on the common after preferred dividends are paid would be as large as that of 1909 on account of increased outstanding preferred stock this year and increased preferred dividends. Thus with approximately the same net profits as in 1909, the company is expected to earn about 17.77 per cent. on the common stock after preferred dividends are paid at 6 per cent. on \$12,500,000 outstanding.

GENERAL CHEMICAL MAY REPORT LARGER EARNINGS FOR YEAR

Prospects Are That Company Will Break Revenue Record Established Last Year—Net Profits Are Large.

DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

NEW YORK—When the fiscal year of General Chemical Company ends on Dec. 31, it is expected the company will show earnings as large if not larger than in 1909, the best previous year of the company, when net profits were \$2,199,632. An official states that this year's business is fully as good as last year, which means that net earnings should be approximately \$2,200,000 at least in 1910.

This year General Chemical Company has paid its full 6 per cent on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock. The company increased the common dividend from 4 per cent annually to a basis of 5 per cent annually, besides giving a 10 per cent stock dividend in January to make up for 1904 and 1905, when no dividends were paid on the common.

Both the common and preferred stockholders were given right to purchase the first preferred 7 per cent cumulative stock of General Chemical Company of California, a company organized recently for taking over General Chemical Company's Pacific coast interests and patents for that territory, as well as to take over previously existing works. Stockholders of General Chemical were offered the privilege of taking over total authorized issue (\$1,500,000) of the 7 per cent cumulative stock of the California company. The latter company was also authorized to issue \$1,000,000 second preferred stock.

The following shows net profits and dividends of General Chemical Company for previous years and estimated showing of the current year:

1909 1909 1909 1909
Net profits, *\$2,200,000 \$2,199,632 \$1,287,835

Div. pf. 6% 750,000 600,000 600,000

Bal. for com. 1,450,000 1,494,652 627,835

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1910 1910 1910 1910
Net profits, *\$2,200,000 \$2,199,632 \$1,287,835

Div. pf. 6% 750,000 600,000 600,000

REAL ESTATE NEWS



BIGELOW, KENNARD & COMPANY'S NEW BUILDING.
Firm will continue business at the present location during building of new structure, which will be put up in sections.

NEW BIGELOW, KENNARD HOME.
Work will begin soon after the holidays on the new seven-story building for the well known firm of jewelers, Bigelow, Kennard & Co., now located on the site at the junction of West and Washington streets.

The building will be a veritable Grande Palais, French in design, introducing the type of the rue de la Paix into the heart of the city.

It is to be thoroughly modern and absolutely fireproof structure of marble and terra cotta, supplied with every up-to-date safeguard and convenience. In the basement will be burglar-proof storage vaults and powerful gas engines for the production of electricity and the maintenance of air pressure for fire and vacuum service and delivery apparatus.

At no time will the firm be away from its present location, for it is the plan of the New York architect, Henry Ives Cobb (who drew the plans), to erect the building in sections.

The rear or western part will be erected first, while the firm continues to occupy the front of the present building; then, when that is finished, the stock will be removed into the new rear, while the front half is being put up.

Although the present quarters will always be the main store, the firm has recently leased a store on Boylston street, opposite Arlington street, which will be used as a Back Bay annex.

A real estate and ideal homes exposition, similar to that held in New York in the early part of the year, and which proved so successful, is to be held in Boston in Horticultural hall, April 3 to 15, next, under the endorsement of the Boston Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board. The exchange has appointed an advisory committee, comprising Frederick H. Vieux, chairman, and Messrs. Mark Temple Dowling, Samuel H. Hudson, Stephen W. Sleeper, A. Dudley Dowd, Paul A. Hamlen and Arthur H. Williams. A circular letter explaining the plan and object of the exposition has been sent to members, which says:

"A real estate exposition, the first of its kind in this country, was held in New York at the Madison Square Garden, May 18-25 last. In this exhibition there were assembled miniature plots of land developments for residential occupation, with landscape characteristics, showing houses, roads, trees, etc., and forming reduced pictures of various tracts offered for settlement. Other displays included concrete, terra cotta, and other fireproof materials; a model of Mr. Edison's concrete house and its molds; roofs; the latest heating, lighting and plumbing conveniences; attractive portable houses and greenhouses; plans of attractive low-cost dwellings and bungalows; house decorations—all forming a combined exhibition of lands and homes and an interesting and instructive exhibit."

The success of the first enterprise encouraged its promoters to announce a second similar exhibition, to be held in New York, April next, in Madison Square Garden, and the example has spread in other cities.

"The question of encouraging a similar exposition in Boston was referred by the directors of the exchange to a committee, which reported favorably and advised that the endorsement of the exchange be given to such an enterprise, but without seeking profit or incurring financial risk or liability."

"The directors, believing that the holding of such an exposition in Boston, to embrace the land attractions of the entire Greater Boston community, would be highly educational and operate as a desirable stimulus to the requirement of homes—a true basis of a firm real estate market and of a healthy civic force—at a special meeting held Nov. 1 last, voted the appointment by the president of an advisory committee to advise with the organizers and managers of the enterprise as to details, regulations and advertisements, providing that no financial liability or responsibility be placed on the exchange, with power to add to their number and to select a general committee of those especially interested or who may desire to encourage the holding of such real estate exhibition."

"The advisory committee believes that the interest of real estate in Greater Boston cannot fail being enhanced by

The World of Music

Mr. Puccini, the composer, who is now in a sense our national guest, has won for himself the distinction of being the leading operatic genius of the day, partly on account of his musical gifts and partly on account of his keen judgment in choosing his artistic allies.

He is temperamentally the antithesis of Richard Wagner, the operatic hero of a decade and a half ago, who fought his way to recognition single-handed.

Art work, conceived and carried out on a departmental scheme, did not appeal to the German "composer". Did some one hold out to him a plot of pure literary distillation, one to which any professional dramatist could readily add the wanting theatrical ingredient, did somebody else offer him stage action ready smelted in the playwright's furnace, action for which this or that librettist could determine the proper operatic alloy as by chemical calculation, such products were of no use to Wagner. He would have raw fluid, elemental ore, and nothing else. A Teuton, he would work from first principles; he would share success with no man.

See how it is with the Italian composer, whose newest work, "The Girl of the Golden West," was produced at the Metropolitan opera house in New York Saturday evening. When Mr. Puccini climbs Parnassus he goes in party; and he demands at least one companion who has proved himself "safe," as the mountaineers say, "to tie up to," before he will undertake the ascent at all. At one end, then, Mr. Puccini, composer, at the other, some tried novelist or playwright.

Put the four Puccini works of the familiar music, "Bohème," "Butterfly," "Tosca" and "The Girl" to the simplest tests of classification. The first two group at once among operatic paraphrases of novels; and being such they retain, in an essential way, the art traits of their originals. The story writer's balance of humor and pathos stays by them; the literary method of character evocation suffers only the faintest dis-

grace. Perhaps you think you will miss the Japanese girl's talk in broken English when Long's story is made into opera, because you, this stumbling talk of hers must reveal her character in a way no Italian verses of a measured number of syllables can. But after you have read Long's "Madam Butterfly" and heard Puccini's, you conclude that the heroines of novelist and composer are at all important points identical.

Turning now to the other two of the works just named, we find Mr. Puccini in "Tosca" and in "The Girl of the West," or "Golden West," if we like the more picturesque title, transcribing into the operatic language two purely theatrical conceptions, and two conceptions as it happens, that have a marked resemblance to one another. Mr. Puccini while making his latest ascent of the operatic heights, which terminated in triumph on Saturday, must have remarked more than once to his American companion of the way, Mr. Belasco, that circumstances were remarkably like those of a previous climb, when he ventured up with the French playwright Sardou.

Is Minnie of the new triumph an American Floria Tosca? Is that sheriff, Rance, only another Baron Scarpia? Is the outlaw Johnson—he has also a Spanish name and he is the tenor; Don Jose of "Carmen" is Spanish, too, and a tenor; so is Mr. Constantino, who is rehearsing the role of Johnson for the Boston presentation of "The Girl"—is the California outlaw Cavaradossi and an Angelotti rolled into one? The outcome of the plot is not the thing to judge by. The new Tosca, we understand, saves us that execution scene, spares herself the necessity of a leap from a castle wall to escape Scarpia's men. Presence of mind and revolvers give the termination of affairs we have always wished for as we watched the last act of Sardou's drama.

More about these matters will be known as the opera is repeated in New York, and for Bostonians questions about "The Girl of the West" will be further cleared up at Mr. Russell's production of the piece at the Boston opera house in January, when Mme. Melis will interpret the role of Minnie, Mr. Constantino that of Johnson, Mr. Bakla, no that of Rance.

MME. LIPKOWSKA IN "BOHÈME"

If Puccini composed the soprano line of his scores so that both the light and the dramatic types of voice are equally adaptable to it, he showed himself an uncommon master of the craft of opera writing.

Last year Miss Nielsen by her facile execution of the role of Norina in Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" proved her right to the title of coloratura soprano; but she was just as much at home in the semi-dramatic arias of the Japanese girl in Puccini's "Madam Butterfly" as in the old florid music of the buffo opera. At the Saturday matinee of the Boston Opera Company, Mme. Lipkowska, the familiar Lakme of the bell song and the Lucia of the mad scene, Mme. Lipkowska, executant of the "Traviata" and "Barber of Seville" soprano roles, sang those marvelously organized phrases of Puccini's Mimi with precisely the same vocal effect the heavy sopranos gain.

The volume was not there, of course, but the effect was.

And why was it? Because Puccini's soprano thinking is done in terms of the woman's voice in general, not in terms of the light voice for one kind of character and of the heavy voice for another.

In other words when Puccini constructs his leading roles he has in mind the feminine characterizing power of soprano singing rather than the male

Classified Advertisements

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 202-203 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

REAL ESTATE

TEXAS GULF REGION LANDS: 700 to 15,000 acres prairie and timber lands, railway station on it, between Houston and Beaumont, river frontage, part under cultivation, grow all crops, oranges, figs, cotton, fine for colonization. Low price \$17.00 per acre.

640 ACRES RICH SOIL, 1½ miles to station, grow all crops, figs, oranges, fine for smaller farms, quick sale \$9.00 per acre.

340 ACRES, 32 miles east of Houston, 4 miles to Frisco Ry. station, prairie with rain, yearly, fine climate, markets, railways, and labor ideal. Part time payments.

50 ACRES, four miles from station on H. E. & W. Ry., near Houston, all fruits and other crops. Cheap \$12.00 per acre. All above tracts rich loan soil, 46 acres. Prices advancing. ADAMS AND KANAGY, 188 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

DO YOU

wish to buy, sell or rent

McTIGUE, OAK SQUARE, BRIGHTON.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

FOR INFORMATION on Real Estate or business of any kind in Southern California address W. L. SALVAGE, Beaumont, Calif.

APARTMENTS TO LET

IN BROOKLINE

BEST LOCATION, 7-room suite to sublet to Sept. 1st; \$30 a month. Address A. 544, Monitor Office.

BUSINESS CHAMBERS

Ideal Spacious Business

And living rooms combined; glorious light; every convenience; rent reasonable. ALLEN HALL BUILDING, 384 Boylston St., Boston.

S. J. WHIPPLE

6604 EUCLID AVE., CLEVELAND, O.

REAL ESTATE

Two 1910

Pierce-Arrows

4-PASS. MINIATURE TONNEAU

AND 7-PASS. TOURING CAR (6 CIL.

4-H. P.) COMPLETED, EQUIPPED

AND GUARANTEED TO SATISFACTION.

FACTORY OVERHAULED

AND REPAINTED. BOTH CARS

HAVE TWO EXTRA TIRES AND

SMALLER CAR HAS CONTINENTAL

DEMOUNTABLE TIRES. COST \$5200

AND \$5000 RESPECTIVELY. WILL

SELL FOR \$3500 EACH.

AUTOMOBILES

ROOMS

ALLSTON—95 Brighton Ave.

Newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only.

ATTRACTIVE large and small rooms;

special terms to business people; terms accommodated. 199 ST. BOSTOPH ST.

BEACON HILL, NO. 2 LOUISBURG SQ.

corner Mt. Vernon St.—Rooms with or without private bath; electric light; elevator; excellent location.

BUREAU OF ROOMS

and boarding places, city and suburbs;

list free; call or write. BOSTON RENT-

ING CO., 175 Tremont St.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, INC.

BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water,

shower baths, \$8 to \$8 per week; rooms,

single, \$6 to \$12; transient \$1 per

day; temperance hotel.

GAINSBORO ST., 95 Two 2—Rooms with

or without board; tourists accommodated;

household help.

HUNTINGTON AVENUE—Rooms with

large furnished rooms; private bath

connected; priv. house; reference required.

MASS. AVE., 354, Suite 2—Large par-

lor; suitable for two; also smaller square room;

single and hot water.

ROXBURY—Large furnished front room; h.

w. heat; meals nearby; near Warren St.

Elm Hill district. Address L. 586, Monitor Office.

WANTED

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and boarding

places, city and suburbs; call or write.

BOSTON RENTING CO., 175 Tremont St.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 371 (97th st.)

Single and double rooms; suite; table

board; dining room; top floor; elevator ser-

vice. A. K. DICK.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—CHICAGO

WILL RENT ROOM to proprietor at 6

East Madison St. Rent moderate. MISS

GAINSBOROUGH, 6 East Madison St.

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Attorney at Law and Business Expert.

707-709 Klumb Building.

Tel. 181 Franklin.

BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN M. SPELMAN,

Patent and Trade Mark Lawyer.

McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

ELIJAH COODER,

Attorney and Counselor.

218 La Salle street, Chicago.

EDWIN M. WOOD,

Attorney and Counsellor.

101 Dearborn St., Chicago.

FREDERICK C. BANGS,

Lawyer.

522 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

CHARLES G. BALDWIN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

204-205 Piper Building, Estimate.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ASSEMBLER (2) wanted on gas engine. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

ASSISTANT SHIPPER, packer or loader; experienced wholesale grocery business. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

ASSISTANT JANITOR wanted; \$20 and found. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE LAMP REPAIRMAN wanted who can also do sheet metal work. A. T. WELBURN, 1087 Commonwealth ave., Boston.

BLACKSMITHS (5) wanted, first-class; experienced. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER wanted on wagon work; one that can drive shows preferred. MACLEAN & McCURDY, 66 Park st., Dorchester, Mass.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER wanted at \$12.50 per week. M. STICKNEY, 810 Mass. ave., Milford, N. H.

BLACKSMITH wanted; one that can drive shoes and do jobbing; young man preferred. Apply T. EVANS, Water st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH HELPER wanted, T. A. TEELING CARRIAGE CO., 5-11 Mishawaka st., Charlestown, Mass.

BLACKSMITH wanted; drives and helps; one who can tie shoes; no letters; letters apply to JAS. ARMSTRONG, Dedham, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER—An experienced blank-book forwarder wanted for stock work. WILLIAM S. LOCKE, 17 Merchants Row, Boston.

BOYS—SHEPARD NORWELL CO. regular messenger boys and stock boys. Call before 10 o'clock any morning this week and ask for MR. KING.

BOY with some experience wanted to work in printing press. FRANKLIN JOINT PRINT, 18 Carter st., Chelsea, Mass.

BOY—Smart boy wanted to learn the sheet music business. CHARLES W. HOMEMER & CO., 332 Boylston st., Boston.

BOYS—Number of small neatly-dressed boys wanted, 14 years of age. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BOY—High school student wishes employment at stations and sundays. RAYMOND COBB, 8 Seaford ave., Winterville, N. H.

BRASS MOLDERS wanted, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BROOM WINDERS and sweepers wanted; steady work; good pay. T. A. PEPPER & CO., Amsterdams, N. H.

BUSHELMAN wanted; steady job and position for capable man. ORLANDO FACE, 13 Cottage ave., Quincy, Mass.

BUTLER—Young colored man, temperate, references; desires position as butler, porter. JAMES R. SMITH, 23A Pleasant st., Boston.

CARPENTERS (4) wanted; inside finish. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Boston.

CARRIAGE WOODWORKER, an experienced worker; used to repair and reupholster, 8 hours a day. T. H. DAWSON CO., Lawrence st., Brockton, Mass.

CARRIAGE WORKER, also trimmer; used to repair and reupholster, 8 hours a day. T. H. DAWSON CO., Lawrence st., Brockton, Mass.

CLOTHING MAN wanted; experienced; must be a good window trimmer; permanent position; good pay. J. M. HACHMELIN, 24 North St., Pittsfield, Mass.

CORDWOOD CHOPPERS (6) wanted; steady job. J. O. PECK, Southgate, Mass.

CUTTER AND PATTERN MAKER wanted; Al, experienced, on women's wash dresses; only one of capability need apply between 9 and 1, Monday, Dec. 12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN experienced, wanted in color work. ESSEX PAD & PAPER CO., Holyoke, Mass.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

DIE STAMPER wanted on stationery; CO. 10 Broad st., Providence, R. I.

EDGE TRIMMER wanted on boys' McKay shoes; plenty of work and good pay. Apply to Mr. Ladd, care of BURLEY & STEVENS, Newburyport, Mass.

ENGRAVER wanted; experienced man to operate a Gorton engraving machine. CHERIA CLOCK CO., Everett ave., Chelsea, Mass.

ENGRAYER—Experienced silverware engraver required. Apply to Supt. at 8:30 a.m. M. R. WHITE CO., Boston.

FACTRY FOREMAN wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

FARM HAND wanted. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Springfield, Mass.

ENGRAYER wanted; experienced to work in engraving shop. F. B. STURTEVANT CO., Franklin, Mass.

FLOOR SUPERINTENDENTS wanted; must be thoroughly experienced, of good address with executive ability; permanent position to those qualifying. Apply to Supt., R. H. WHITE CO., Boston.

FURNITURE REPAIR MAN wanted; \$15 per week. LARKIN CO., 65 Summer st., Boston.

GALVANIZED IRON WORKERS wanted for erection work. B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Franklin, Mass.

FURNITURE SALESMEN—JORDAN MARSH CO. want experienced furniture workers. Apply to Mr. W. A. Hawkins, 106 Washington st., Boston.

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HAT SALESMEN wanted (5), experienced, wanted. UNION HAIR CO., 138 Hanover st., Boston.

HORSESHOER wanted; first class; one who has lately come from England; able to make shoes; steady work and good wages. ALFRED RICKINSON, 118 West st., Boston.

HORSE SHOER wanted; good driver; used to the fire; good wages and steady work. J. H. KINNEAR, 174 Broad st., Boston.

JOINT COMPRISE wanted; first class; none other need apply. W. S. BURSTIN CO., 304 Atlantic ave., Boston.

LAST TURNER wanted; steady job for right man. Apply BROCKTON LAST CO., Brockton, Mass.

LINEN LEASER wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

LINEMAN—Wanted, experienced electric light line man for city and suburban work. FRED T. LEY & CO., 642 E. First st., South Boston.

LINEAR WIREMAN—Experienced electric light line man for city and suburban work. Apply FRED T. LEY & CO., 642 E. First st., South Boston.

LOOM FIXER wanted on Crompton & Knowles looms; \$2.50 per day. SHERIDAN WEAVER CO., 100 Broad st., Boston.

MAN experienced wanted on new pulling-over machine in shoe factory making men's fine shoes. Apply to Mr. Creasy, Factory No. 2, THE GEO. E. KIRK CO., Campello, Mass.

MAN experienced in whitling and rutting for ladies' straw and Java hats; very good position for very good man. HIRSH & GUINZBURG, Medway, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

MAN wanted who understands key fitting, gun locks, safe locks, light switch work. EDWIN SMITH & CO., 35 Wall st., Bridgeport, Conn.

ASSISTANT SHIPPER, packer or loader; experienced wholesale grocery business. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY MAY BE ESTABLISHED

Commission Makes This Recommendation, and Thinks Province Should Aid in Patrolling All Railway Lines.

HOLDS 25 SESSIONS

(Special to The Monitor.) VICTORIA, B. C.—The report of the commission on forestry, appointed something over a year ago to inquire into the timber resources of the province, their preservation and protection, afforestation and other matters pertaining thereto, has been handed into the government authorities. The commission held 25 sessions in various sections of the country, examined a large number of witnesses and interviewed Gifford Pinchot and other prominent authorities on forestry.

Among other things the commission recommends that a department of forestry be created at once, that the government make a complete cruise of all crown grant timber lands, and that the utilization of low-grade timber be encouraged by securing amendments to the present customs tariff. It also recommends that "the provincial government should cooperate with the dominion railway commission, that a vigilant patrol of all railway lines and inspection of locomotives be established, and that all railway construction be supervised by provincial forestry officials."

For protection from fire it advises that a force be organized by the government similar to the Northwest mounted police, and that the help of all able citizens be compulsory when called upon, the expense of this protection being shared between the government and stumpage holders.

M. VENEZELOS IS SURE OF VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT

ATHENS—While no definite results of the Grecian elections held yesterday will be known for a week, M. Venezelos, the premier will undoubtedly be seen to be in complete control when the final returns are in. No one doubts the result, and when it is remembered that M. Theotokis advised the Royalists not to present themselves for reelection as did also M. Ralli as a matter of protest against the act of dissolving Parliament, it will be seen that the government cannot lose in this election. M. Venezelos has promised that the entire revisionist program shall be submitted to the people.

AMERICANS AT CHARITY SALE.

PARIS—Several Americans attended the charity sale for the benefit of the Girls' Friendly Society of Paris last week. Among those in charge of the tables were Mrs. Collyer, Miss Agnew, Miss Frederick Sherman, Miss Sanford, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Eddie Reid, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Thayer, Miss Salisbury.

PERUVIAN MINISTRY RESIGNS.

LIMA—The Peruvian ministry has resigned. This ministry, of which Salvador Cavarro was premier, was appointed on Oct. 28.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—"Katie Did," CASTLE SQUAIRE—"The Love Route," COLONIAL—"The Old Town," GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Thomas E. Sheehan, "The Baby," E. KEITH'S—Vaudville, MAJESTIC—"Billy," beginning Tuesday, PARK—"Seven Days," SHUBERT—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back," TREMONT—"The Spring Maid."

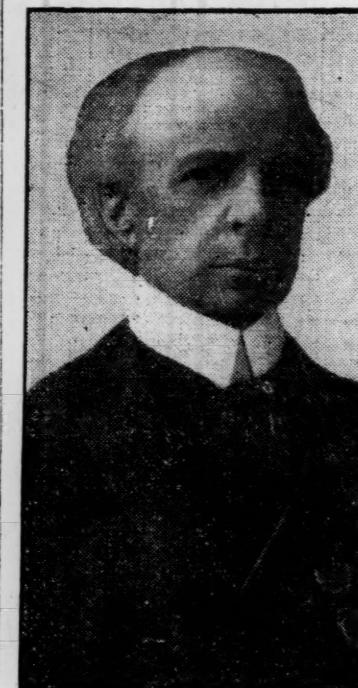
NEW YORK

ALHAMBRA—Vaudville, AMERICAN—Vaudville, ASTOR—"The Aviator," BELASCO—"The Concert," BIJOU—"The Nest Egg," BROADWAY—Solemn and Marlowe in Shakespeare, in repertory, CASINO—"He Came," from Milwaukee, CIRCLE—"Mother," from Milwaukee, COMEDY—"The Widow," COLONIAL—Vaudville, GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Baby," E. KEITH'S—Vaudville, MAJESTIC—"Billy," beginning Tuesday, PARK—"Seven Days," SHUBERT—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back," TREMONT—"The Spring Maid."

CHICAGO

AMERICAN—Vaudville, AUDITORIUM—Grand Opera, COLONIAL—"The May Queen," CORT—"Two Men and a Girl," GARICK—"The Chocolate Soldier," GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The City," LONDON—Vaudville, LYRIC—"The Whirlwind," MAJESTIC—Vaudville, McVICKER—"The Chorus Lady," OLYMPIA—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford," POWERS—"The Communists," STUDEBAKER—"Girl in the Train."

CONSERVATIVES MAY WIN IN CANADA



But Liberal Premier Is Confident of Success, Though Loss of Quebec Will Spell Defeat.

DATE NOT KNOWN

Time Limit of Parliament Does Not Expire Until 1915, but the Election Is Expected Much Earlier.

barely equaling that of Quebec, therefore the loss of any or all of these districts would not affect the government's majority as would the loss of Quebec. The loss of one Quebec seat to the Liberals during the by-election last month would seem a trifling circumstance to have led to so much comment as has ensued, but the reversal of an ordinary 1200 majority in favor of the government to a majority of 200 votes against it, and this to have occurred in the home county of the premier, indicated an unusual significance attached to the gaining of one seat. Also the fact that in many parts of the province, the victory in this little skirmish were enthusiastically received, but added weight to their initial triumph and set them to work more determinedly.

The government recognizes the importance of the situation for it has instituted an educational campaign for the purpose of showing the Quebec voters that the recent by-election was won by misrepresentations of the government's naval policy. This tendency in Quebec to listen to objections, whether valid or not, leveled against the naval service act, has resulted in the precipitation of a new factor into Dominion politics—the third party now known as the Nationalists. Its few representatives in the House come from both the old parties, and are all from the province of Quebec.

The Conservatives' regulation opposition is somewhat strengthened by their spirited attacks of the government, also the contention is that any Quebec constituency now thrown open would return a Nationalist in place of a Liberal. The Liberal organizations in Quebec flatly contradict such prophecies of a veritable landslide and have begun passing resolutions in which the naval service act is strongly condemned.

The four provinces which are now Conservative in their own legislatures are Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia and their combined population is greater than that of the five provinces which support Liberal legislatures; furthermore, Ontario and British Columbia are the richest districts of the Dominion and have excellent administrative and financial standing together with a high standard of education, therefore their influence is proportionately great. New Brunswick has recently turned Conservative so that her present contribution of nine Liberals to the federal House would not likely be repeated at any general election now called. Manitoba has been Conservative for about 10 years. These four provinces show a combined Conservative plurality in their provincial legislatures of nearly 120.

The Conservatives feel confident of their growing strength in the country and recent events have indicated that the Liberals are looking around in the province which undeniably has been its "strong arm" in the Federal house—the province of Quebec. Quebec sends 65 members to Parliament, and 55 of these were Liberals when the present Parliament was convened after the 1908 general election.

Concerning the two questions upon which the Conservatives consider the country disagrees with the government there appears to be one underlying cause for divergence of policy, although the questions would seem at first glance to be of entirely different nature. Regarding reciprocity with the United States the Conservative party's objection to the government's recent advances is based upon its predilection for a primary consideration of imperial and colonial trade expansion; the opposition leader emphasizing the importance of

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ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN.
Leader of Conservatives, who are confident of ousting opponents.

reducing the tariff barriers against British imports before further advances are made towards such reductions in connection with the United States imports.

The Conservatives' objection to the Liberal navy is also based upon the desire for closer connection with the Imperial navy of the mother country than appears to be planned by the government's program; so that it would seem that the issues which would be before the people in the event of a general election being precipitated, would in all likelihood narrow down to the discussion of the status of Canada within the empire; and the relative strength of the two parties may be tested along that line rather than upon any merely domestic or fiscal issues. This would be the aim of the Conservative party and from recent tests in the House it would seem probable that they are strong enough to keep an election campaign running along the lines they desire.

Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier characterizes the Liberal attitude upon the imperial question and all questions relative to it as "one of moderation which appeals neither to race nor creed." He characterizes that of the newly organized Nationalists as a policy which does appeal to only one section of the people, influenced by race and creedal bias and tending not toward upbuilding the nation (as their name would signify), but rather the very reverse. The Nationalists themselves claim that they have the more rational and only effectual policy for maintaining the autonomy of the dominion within the empire, one which discards all obligations to become involved with foreign affairs of the empire in which Canada has no natural responsibility in her own right as a new and individual nation. As yet they are confined to the one province—Quebec.

On the other side of the Liberals, the Conservatives stand with a policy of decidedly imperialistic tendency, characterized by its non-sympathizers as ultra-imperialistic and calculated to retard Canada's development along the lines of individual nationhood. The Conservatives see it as the one best calculated to develop all that is surest in order and stability in the Dominion, and as most certain to advance world-wide peace and the unity of all English speaking people. Canada forming a social and commercial link between the mother country and the United States, but that the connection with Great Britain should first be strengthened before the connection with the United States should be made more decided by any commercial advances which would give the United States manufacturers any preference over British or colonial workers.

With respect to dock charges it is

THOUSAND FARMERS MARCH ON OTTAWA ASKING RECIPROCITY

NEW IRRIGATION WORKS WILL OPEN LAND TO SETTLERS

(Special to The Monitor.) SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Irrigation works are being carried out in an important area of land now known as Barren Jack. As soon as these are completed it is hoped that this portion of land will support a large population. In connection with this the government will offer very advantageous terms to British farmers thinking of taking up land in that district, and a mission in aid of the land settlement and developing policy of the government will shortly be despatched to Great Britain.

The various resolutions will be framed today and two special trains will convey the party to Ottawa, where delegates from all parts of the eastern provinces will meet them.

The cost of sending this delegation east to the seat of government is \$75,000. No such effort has ever been made by agriculturists in the Dominion to obtain reciprocity with the United States and the voting power which they represent makes their mission a formidable one to the government.

The farmers are insistent that free trade with the United States be estab-

lished, at least on agricultural implements and hardware. The expedition is practically a Canadian Coxey's army except in its solid character, and it is believed that the farmers from the broad productive fields of western Canada will have a big bearing on the problems of reciprocity and free trade to be submitted to the legislative body this winter.

A peculiar fact readily observed in

glancing over the throng of free trade enthusiasts is the lack of "native-born Americans."

CONCRETE-LAYING RECORD IS AGAIN BROKEN IN PANAMA

(Special to The Monitor.)

CULEBRA, C. Z.—Since the record breaking feat of concrete-laying that President Taft witnessed during his visit to the canal and that all other previous records for concrete-laying were broken Nov. 21, when a total of 5564 cubic yards were placed in the locks at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores locks, in the Pacific division. The operated plant consisted of six two-yard mixers at Pedro Miguel and of two two-yard, four one-half yard, and one one-third yard mixers at Miraflores. A total of 78.46 mixer hours was worked, an average of 8.55 hours per mixer, the output representing 8.92 cubic yards per hour for 2-yard mixer.

Concrete work in the Pedro Miguel locks is nearly 50 per cent completed, 4157.11 cubic yards out of a total of 8374.00 having been laid at the close of work Nov. 19. At the same time the entire amount of concrete that had been laid in the Miraflores locks was 66,763 1/2 cubic yards.

Scarcely had the meat discussion termi-

NOTES FROM BERLIN

Minister of agriculture tells people they must renounce such luxuries as meat.

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)

BERLIN.—The Reichstag has been plunged into a stress of business quite unusual so early in the session. The debate upon the meat famine, as the socialists who brought in the interpellation term it, raged hotly, and has ended for the general public as unsatisfactory as was well possible. No change is to be made in existing arrangements, notwithstanding the good example set by Baden, Bavaria, and Wurttemberg, in which the countries the frontiers have been opened, and the regulations to some extent relaxed. That the Liberal papers are taking none of his majesty's speeches contained a word which was dangerous to constitutional rights, and objecting altogether to the bringing of the person of the monarch into a discussion. It must be stated, in justice, that the chancellor had the majority of the parties on his side, the Socialists' standpoint only being shared by the Radical people's party.

To patch up the deficient revenue, the government and the municipality are still casting round for new taxes. The latest addition to these is the threatened increase of the dog tax in Berlin. Twenty marks is now paid by every possessor of a canine pet, and it is to be raised to 30. That this will have the effect of turning many an unfortunate animal drift is to be inevitable.

The trial of persons arrested in the late riots at Moabit is still proceeding, having already lasted three weeks. It has brought many things to light, things that need improvement, and thus the disturbances will not have been in vain. In the matter of the attack on the four American and English journalists, there was some brilliant cross-examination by the counsel, and it was proved beyond a doubt that the policemen had used their swords without orders upon unoffending citizens over and over again.

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16-Button Length Kid Gloves, in white only. Usual price 3.00. Per pair 2.50

2-Clasp Kid Gloves, in black, white and colors. Per pair 1.00

Ladies' and Children's Fur Gloves, from Per pair 2.00 to 5.00

Ladies' Hosiery SPECIAL

Pure Silk Stockings, in black only, with heavy lisle garter welt, heel and sole. Per pair 1.15

Ladies' Umbrellas

All Silk Umbrellas, close roll, English frame, in black, blue and green, with gun metal, horn and sterling silver trimmed handles. Regular price 3.50.

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THE HOME FORUM

What Christian Science Teaches About God

WHEN Christian Scientists are asked what they are most of all grateful for, they almost invariably reply that it is for the better understanding of God which the study of Mrs. Eddy's teachings has brought to them. Nearly every Scientist feels that his sense of God before coming to Christian Science was either on the one hand so vague as to afford him little practical help in time of need, or on the other so mistaken in its very concreteness as to be a barrier against the coming of the true idea of divine power and presence. Indeed in the matter of definition Mrs. Eddy's writings are especially remarkable.

Now since the whole foundation of Christian Science and its rule is God, a scientific definition of God is perhaps the most important point for the beginner in this study to get clearly in mind. Such definition is: "God is incorporeal, divine, supremely infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 465). This strikes at once at the root of the material concept of God as a magnified man. Jesus told us plainly that God is a Spirit, or better, as the Rothéham literal version has it, "God is Spirit." The corporeal concept of God contradicts the idea of Him not only as Spirit, but as omnipresent. A body cannot be everywhere present; only Mind, another of the Christian Science names for God, can be everywhere and can be conceived of as acting without corporeality.

On the other hand, those vaguer notions of God to which we have already referred have no relation to the definition as given here, which shows Him as Mind, or Principle, as well as Life, Truth, Love. Of the latter synonyms Christianity has long made use. Therefore the question arises, Why has not the familiar teaching that God is Love and Life and Truth given people as definite a concept of Him as Christian Science gives? Has not this arisen from the fact that we have had a double standard of each of these three essentials of being? We have thought of Life as both material and spiritual and this has brought confusion if not chaos to all our thinking. We have thought of two systems of Truth, two foundations of being, one material and one spiritual, and therefore we have not been able to turn

our thinking clear and straight to Truth. We have thought of Love as something both finite, changeable, destructible and even destructive, and then tried also to conceive of spiritual Love, perfect and whole and eternal. It is clear that no schoolboy could learn any lesson if he were taught to consider alternately one statement and then its opposite and to regard them both as true.

While no merely material comparison can do more than indicate in a general way the spiritual teaching we are seeking for, yet a little thinking will show how the human thought about God as Love, for example, is made vague and distant because we have not had a single and clear standard of what Love really is. Jesus knew. He reminded his hearers again and again of how whole and unalloyed even a human father's love often may seem to be, and then he bade them realize how "much more" God was sure to do the fatherly and right thing by His children. We have been afraid to think of God as Love because very rightly we have held that He must be eternally just, and we have thought we saw His children wrong-doers, deserving punishment. Here is where the Christian Science term Principle comes to the rescue. If God is Principle then the reality of all things must partake of the nature of God and be spiritual, not material.

It is the false material sense of things that brings about all conditions of suffering and wrong-doing; then when humanity has wiped out of consciousness the material concepts there will be no more wrong-doing to think of. God is not to be regarded therefore as a severe judge sitting to condemn wrong. He is rather the perfect Mind of Love whose coming wipes out all desire or capacity

for sin. The clear sense that the reality of all existence is divine, not material, establishes within men the consciousness of Principle. From this they learn that Love never changes into anything else, that God never sends anything but good and blessedness on any, that Life never becomes death and Truth never is partial or changeable. Is not here a solid foundation for thinking? and does not such a concept of absolute good everywhere present and the one power of the universe—not does this remove the vague sense which other abstract teachings about God have conveyed?

If those things which appeal only to the physical senses contradict the nature of God we may rightly choose to trust rather reason, spiritual sense and revelation with regard to Him.

Here is where Christian Science is scientific, in the familiar sense of the word. Scientific teaching of many sorts requires one to base conclusions on something more than the evidence of the senses. Deeper study and investigation have convinced savants that the actual conditions are the opposite of what appears. Now this analogy points to what is required of the student of divine Science. The fundamental teachings have been proved to be correct by demonstration, and they may be proved correct by any who will. The spiritual facts, discerned by the pure in heart and those whose wisdom is not of this world, are witnessed to by the proofs of healing and hope which come to mortals. Therefore, Christian Science invites every investigator to begin with the Principle of being, God, who is Love, and prove for himself the facts of God's omnipotence and ever-presence as Mind, Spirit and Life divine.

Steamship Great Western

IT IS fitting that "Ye Ancient City of Bristol," which, in 1497, sent forth Cabot in the good ship Mathew on that famous voyage which discovered for the British the continent of America, should have been the pioneer port in establishing the initial service of steamships to cross the Atlantic. The steamship Great Western, the first steamer built for the Atlantic trade, cost £63,000, was 120 feet long and 35 feet beam, with 440 horsepower engines. She sailed on April 8, 1838, with seven passengers aboard from Bristol to New York, which port she reached after an uneventful voyage of about 15 days. The Great Western left again for Bristol on May 7, taking 60 passengers and 20,000 letters, a large crowd of about 100,000 people cheering the ship as she steamed out of New York harbor. The special correspondents of the London papers who met her in Bristol channel on her return, had to post back to the capital at express speed, there being no railway through from Bristol to London until 1841.

The records of the visit to Bristol of

the celebrated British Association in 1836 are curious reading. One member declared that no ship could carry enough coal to steam more than 2080 miles, and that the British people were attempting the impossible. As soon propose a steam voyage to the moon as to New York, he said, and yet six years later that same member himself crossed the Atlantic in a steamer, presumably in the meantime having been convinced of his mistake.

The Great Western in 1844 had accomplished 70 trips, and had carried 5774 passengers.

Love is the root of all creation; God's essence; words without number
Lie in His bosom like children: He made them for this purpose only.
Only to love and be loved again.—Longfellow (tr. from the Swedish).

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Three-Minute Spelling

The spelling game requires quick wits and a fair knowledge of spelling. Choose a long word with a number of vowels—"simultaneously" and "circumstances" are both good. Three minutes are allowed for each letter, and in that time, as many words as possible beginning with the first letter and formed only of letters in the word must be written down. The next letter is then taken down, and so on until all have been used. Incorrect spelling, or the use of a letter not in the word chosen, counts against the player, while a word not possessed by any other player counts for her. The papers are signed and exchanged, after each letter has been given the three minutes allowed for it, and the lists are read aloud in turn. The others check off all words read that are found on their list, all additional words being counted for the owner of the paper afterward.—Good Housekeeping.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What part of a house?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Pine.

An amusing game for the young folks is tearing out pictures. Each person is given a large sheet of white paper with a slip on which is the name of a Mother Goose rhyme. The game is to tear out of this sheet a picture in one piece which shall illustrate the rhyme well enough that the rest of the party can recognize what you are aiming at. It is not an easy game, but unsuspected talent is often discovered.

Can You Say Them?

Here are a few tongue tests which may be of amusement to those who are fond of parlor games:

Of all the saws I ever saw saw I never saw a saw saw as this saw saws. She sells sea shells.

The sea creases and I suffice us. Give Grimes Jim's grit grit whip.

ROME

The question of period.



Sketch by Maxwell Armfield.

mechanical work is stultifying to the intelligence, in spite of the fact that our manufacturing districts always lead the thought of the country. So that there is at least one hint we may take from the old Roman: he had complete dominion over his tools, however inadequate they may have been.

Then again there must be something to learn from the men who made the first English roads when even now an experienced chauffeur smiles with delight as he recognizes at a turn of the corner the feel of the Roman laying. The Roman could not fly certainly, but he could at any rate walk well, and we shall be wise to follow his lead in securing a firm basis for all the varied activities our superior intelligence has seen possible of accomplishment.

In Rome perhaps, more than anywhere else, each period is discernible and each period seems to add to the chaotic babel of claims on our sympathy and our attention. So distracting do some find the place that they leave it unread—confused by the conflicting voices, they stop their ears and run away; but if one is sufficiently calm to resist the importunity, if one has dominion over his tools in fact, the city that appears little more at first than Time's rubbish heap is found to be replete with valuable indications of the unfolding of ideas to man; and each period instead of confusing us, helps in the understanding of the others.

At George Washington's Board

IN an interesting letter concerning a Christmas feast at Mount Vernon, the writer mentions as some of the dishes served, "an elegant variety of roast beef, veal, turkeys, ducks, fowls, hams, etc.; puddings, jellies, oranges, apples, nuts, almonds, figs, raisins." It is amusing to note the plural, and it is quite evident that the "father of his country" was no vegetarian! As to the appropriate centerpiece at this meal, it is written, "In the middle of the table was placed a piece of table furniture about six feet long and two feet wide, rounded at both ends. It was either of wood gilded, or polished metal, raised about an inch, with a silver rim around it like that around a tea board. In the center was a pedestal of plaster of paris with images upon it, and on each end were male and female figures. It was very elegant, and used for ornament only. The dishes were placed all around it." Surely the decoration fitted the meal!—Good Housekeeping.

Questions of Life

Why idly seek from outward things The answer inward silence brings? Why stretch beyond our proper sphere And age, for that which lies so near? Why climb the far-off hills with pain, A nearer view of heaven to gain? • • • • • Enough for me to feel and know That He in whom the cause and end, The past and future, meet and blend, Guards not archangel feet alone But deigns to guide and keep my own: • • • • • And whispers in my spirit's ear, In tones of love, or warning fear, A language none beside may hear. To Him from wanderings long and wild, I come, an over-wearied child, In cool and shade His peace to find, Like dew-fall settling on my mind. Assured that all I know is best, And humbly trusting to the rest, I turn from fancy's cloud-built scheme, Dark creed, and mournful eastern dream To the still witness in my heart; With reverence waiting to behold His avatars of love untold, The eternal beauty new and old!

—Whittier.

"Tis not a head merely, but a heart and resolution which complete the real philosopher.—Shaftesbury.

POETRY OF THE PRESENT

MARGARET Sangster has this bit of description in Today's Magazine: "Late in the past summer I paid a call, as I was taking a walk in the mountains, and the pleasure of it lingers with me still. At a turn in the road I came upon a little red schoolhouse, standing almost by itself in the fields. The hum of children's voices came through the open windows and there were dinner baskets and tin pails on a broad stone beside the door. The first school that I ever attended was one like this, and in a dash it came back to me, and I saw myself a rosy-cheeked little maid, reciting lessons in a district school and having a picnic every noon spell, when half dozen little friends ate their dinners out of doors, sharing the goodies provided for their luncheon by the mothers who had sent them to school with a kiss.

When I stepped into the little room there was the teacher, a girl of twenty, and there were her 15 pupils. She told me she had six grades in the 15, and her pupils ranged in age from a youth of 19, who was learning to read and write, to a bright little lass of six who could read very well.

"To put off is nothing but out-and-out cowardliness, once you stop to think of it. There's no better way of being a housekeeper, or a Christian than by just doing what ought to be done the minute it boils up."—Youth's Companion.

must not only feel—most of us can feel it—but find how to put the fascination of engines and motors, of steel ribbons girdling the earth, of the strange winged things that bear the bird man through the clouds. There is a poetry in these things, but it has no phraseology, no vocabulary, no strains rendered current through the ages. John Curtis Underwood has set forth in his "Iron Muse" what he conceives of the age of iron, and electricity. Here is a glimpse of what this poet sees in "The Power House":

"Here we have focussed forces unknown until today.

"Here we have lived new powers of flame that swarm and stream away Down highways dark here globes of light along the meadows bloom; Where lustrous lilies born of night dispel the city's gloom.

"The rustic gate may admit a king; the gate, therefore, thinketh nothing of itself. Others may point to it and say what distinguished company (thoughts) cross its portals. Blessed are we when we do good as unknowingly. —Elizabeth Katz.

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That these methods pay fairly well is shown by the fact that these fish sometimes grow to five feet in length and are proportionately broad and heavy. It can thus be seen that fins may be made to serve other purposes as well as swimming.

The sucking-fish, remora, is another case in point. He is exceedingly fond of traveling, and having no money to pay his fares has learned how to gratify his taste cheaply and satisfactorily. The fin which most fish wear about the middle of the back he prefers to have on the top of his head, and this fin he has turned into a most effective sucker; with this he fastens himself like a limpet to the underside of a whale, a shark or anything that represents in his mind an express train. So he is carried along at a far greater rate than he could achieve for himself and with no trouble or expense. Let it be said to his credit that he does no harm to his temporary locomotive, but honorably catches fish for himself and he never thinks of waiting for an invitation. As he only grows about two feet long and is very slim I daresay a dozen of him would not trouble a whale much.

There is another family of fish which are certainly strange, but it is because they are of many varieties which I would like to describe but time and space are limited.

QUEER FISH SEEN IN THE SEA

It is well known that in various parts of the world fish are caught at night by displaying lights. The fish come to gaze at the unusual sight and are then easily speared or netted; but it may not be so well known that there is a species of fish which uses this very device on its own account. "Lophius pectoralis" is the proper name of this very intelligent individual, but he answers readily to his more ordinary name of the angler. He would laugh at the notion of such clumsy apparatus as artificial lights, boats, spears, nets, or indeed, any tools whatever but such as can be carried, so to speak, in his own pocket. Like some other anglers, he is not at all active and prefers to spend his time in the mud at the bottom of the sea. This being so, he has little use for fins to swim with, and therefore uses them in other ways. His two side fins are very strong and large, but they look more like a short, clumsy leg and foot than real fins, and the fins on his back he has turned into long thin filaments; on one or two of these he hangs phosphorescent lights. Curiously shaped filaments grow out all round his sides, looking something like seaweed. When he is hungry he lights his lamps, and foolish fish come to investigate this strange appearance, an enormous mouth opens beneath them, and in one hugegulp, folly pays the price of foolishness. The angler then puts out his light.

family name is Chaetodon and they are commonly called butterfly fish on account of their magnificent coloring. Those who are accustomed to see fish mostly in a shop, or as a small portion of food on a plate, would hardly believe the extraordinary brilliancy of color which some of these butterflies of the deep can boast of. Before me is a small fish, about eight inches long. Its body seems made of burnished bronze, shading off into copper above and below, and into shining gold at the tail. Not satisfied with this, it wears narrow stripes of gold running from head to tail over the whole body. The fins are edged with a narrow ribbon of forget-me-not blue shading into white, and the head is decorated in the same way. A more gorgeous effect it would be difficult to imagine. Closely related to him is the angel fish, whose coloring is equally splendid, though his taste differs. This beautiful creature is clothed in green, so dark on the back as to be almost black, and shading off into a pale apple green beneath. The tail and smaller fins resemble flames, growing from the body in vivid orange, changing to red, and then to yellow, and finally to white. The larger fins exhibit the following colors in shaded bands—purple, green, blue, and crimson, surrounded by an edge of sky blue. These are only two of many varieties which I would like to describe but time and space are limited.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, December 12, 1910.

The Canal and the Flag

With the approaching completion of the Panama canal, the rather humiliating, if not ridiculous, position in which the United States will be placed before the world, unless something shall be done in the meantime toward the restoration of its deep-sea shipping, is forcing itself upon the consideration of thoughtful people. And well it may. Should conditions existing at present remain unchanged until the canal shall have been opened, it may be possible for an American to stand for a whole day upon the bank of that great waterway, watching the procession of shipping moving either way between the oceans, without seeing the flag of his country floating from a single masthead.

It is possible now for an American to cross the Atlantic or the Pacific ocean many times without catching a glimpse of Old Glory flapping in the breeze. Natives and foreigners alike, however, have become accustomed to this, and it has in a large measure ceased to be a subject either for satire abroad or complaint at home. But the absurdity of a national policy which cheerfully expends between three and four hundreds of millions upon the construction of a marine highway and neglects, or positively refuses, to do anything toward providing a marine of its own, cannot escape the observation of humanity or its keen sense of humor.

Commerce between ports on the American coasts must be carried, of course, in vessels sailing under the American flag; but this will constitute a small part of the tonnage passing through the canal. Speaking broadly, the waterway will be free to the commerce of the world. Great Britain and Japan are already making preparations to employ it on a large scale. Germany and France will unquestionably take advantage of it to the fullest degree. Even the smaller nations will be active competitors for the trade which the canal will open up or make more accessible.

But unless action be taken by Congress immediately, looking to the upbuilding of a merchant marine, this country's pride in the completion of one of the greatest undertakings of all the ages must be confined for the most part to contemplation of its marvelous generosity in providing a ship highway for the accommodation of the commerce of all nations save its own.

CONGRESS thus far has made quite a good record, and the chances are that it will get the routine business out of the way in time to attend to several new matters in which the public is deeply interested.

CHANGES that are occurring and changes that are likely in the near future in the governmental methods of China are simply the inevitable consequences of the world-wide trend of human thought away from absolutism and toward democracy. East and west the awakening is traceable directly to the same cause, the recognition by man within himself of his God-like right to freedom. All the wars fought through the centuries, all the victories won by the sword, all the strife that humanity has engaged in since the dawn of civilization, have not given to liberty of conscience, of speech and of action a fraction of the impetus it has received within the last few years from the school.

It was inevitable that China should claim her own, for China has been open-eared and open-mouthed for decades to the story the school teacher has been anxious to tell. Wherever the mission, there the school; wherever the school, there the seed of human liberty, and wherever the seed of human liberty has once been planted, there in due time must be gathered the harvest.

GOVERNOR WILLSON of Kentucky is authority for the statement that the commonwealth has given 106 governors to other states. This is a good showing, but wait until you hear what Kentucky has done in the way of producing colonels.

WOULD it not be possible to have a parcels post and increase the wages of the rural mail carriers, too?

The Library of Congress

THE United States, it seems, is to have in a few years the world's biggest library—that of Congress. From third in rank to preeminence is a long stride, but certain features connected with the purposes and activities of this mammoth repository of useful information make the prediction in the annual report of Herbert Putnam, the librarian, anything but surprising. Figures given by Mr. Putnam indicate that the library of Congress, if its present rate of growth is maintained, will soon crowd the Bibliothèque Nationale into second place, which the British Museum, in its turn, will have to surrender. Mr. Putnam's conclusion is still further strengthened by the ratio of increase in addition to the contents of these various institutions.

If size is any criterion of quality, so far as libraries are concerned, Americans may well feel proud of this potential distinction. In fact, the progress of the library of Congress during the 110 years of its existence might even be considered remarkable, in view of the vicissitudes that have attended its upbuilding. This collection has had some powerful sources of augmentation, however, chief among which are the regular appropriations by Congress. In it are included deposits under the copyright law, gifts and exchanges, the library of the Smithsonian institution and government publications. The wide diversity of the collection covers books, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps and charts, pieces of music, photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs. Its rapidity of growth is attested by the fact that 425,925 printed volumes were added to the library of Congress, 166,634 to the Bibliothèque Nationale and 149,464 to the British Museum in 1909-10.

As a reference place, the library of Congress, occupying the largest and finest building of its kind in the world, is of incalculable value to government officials, members of the Senate and the House and employees in the various departments, as it comprises history, political science, official documents of national, state and foreign character, and reasonably complete data on purely American sub-

jects. While the circle of borrowers from its shelves is extremely limited, what is termed an "inter-library" loan system allows other libraries temporary use of helpful volumes not required at the time in Washington.

In this way the library of Congress appears to be, in a sense, the hub of the American library wheel. It is inevitable that such a huge collection should have retained much that is of little real value, dusty tomes and papers that waste space; but a great deal of this matter will be sorted out and removed. Careful supervision, particularly as to growth, will make the library of Congress continue to be the great illuminant of governmental deliberations.

Estimates for New England

IF THE various amounts set down for New England projects in the book of government estimates are not sliced considerably by Congress, this portion of the country will have reason for congratulation over the liberality with which it is treated. A glance at the list of desired appropriations shows that several millions of the \$748,414,861 said to be required to meet the government's needs in the next fiscal year are conceded to New England. Of course Congress will have its innings with this enormous aggregate estimate, for it was not inevitable that the total amount called for should exceed by \$199,144,035 that which was allowed, exclusive of deficiencies, for 1910, or be \$3,000,000 or more larger than the estimates submitted for 1911. Nevertheless, the congressional mill may yet reveal wherein the President's efforts to economize were effective, and citizens of the Bay state, especially, have cause to hope that any further paring may not curtail money now scheduled to help New England.

Naturally, items for Boston are largest, the estimated cost of improving the broad channel alone making other New England plans look small by comparison. But work done on Boston harbor is important to all Massachusetts and nearby states, as well. The wants of the navy and war departments are to be well attended to throughout New England, and appropriations for public buildings have been estimated in six figures. River and harbor appropriations asked for, it may be noted, are none of them of the "pork barrel" variety, while they mean a great deal to the improvement of New England waterways. Chief among them is the harbor of refuge project at Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, but some leading Atlantic ports also come in for fair attention.

Seldom have the New England estimates been more wisely distributed, and there is excellent reason to believe that the projects mentioned will be properly cared for in the measures reported to Congress. There is a prospect that Congress will handle these measures without gloves. No objection can be raised to that, but good judgment is urgently required in order to apply the pruning knife at the right points, and to see that it lops off only unnecessary items, while avoiding those which demand recognition because of merit.

WHAT is wanted in this country now and always, we take it, is the largest possible measure of freedom for the individual compatible with the welfare of the mass. This demand, it is evident, extends into every department of life, into every field of effort. It applies to business as well as to social and political affairs. The moment its underlying principle is violated, or threatened with violation, public opinion, no matter how remotely concerned it may seem to be in any specific instance, revolts and insists upon correction and reparation.

It is not a bad thing for the nation that the individual, as a rule, is insistent upon the recognition of his rights, that he stubbornly refuses to be dictated to by other individuals, or combinations of individuals, in matters which concern himself alone. The man who refuses to suffer imposition on any pretence or upon any terms is a real bulwark of human liberty. He may not at times find himself on the side of the majority, and he may at times find himself alone; but if he persist in the assertion of his rights he will sooner or later find followers and adherents, and success will eventually come to him.

Here and there throughout the country just now certain small dealers, family grocers and the like, are refusing to be dictated to in the matter of making retail prices. Manufacturers of certain staples, it seems, are striving to compel them to cling to "list prices" under penalty of having their supplies of these staples cut off. The small dealers' claim that having purchased the goods and paid for them they have a right to determine for themselves upon what terms they shall sell.

Doubtless they are within their rights, and the manufacturers are committing a folly in attempting to interfere with the freedom of trade. Discontent with existing economic conditions would not be widespread and pronounced if those who hold commanding positions in commercial affairs would only see that dictation of the kind referred to here is repugnant to the American people, that it is intolerable in these times.

Is it utterly impossible to arouse human sympathy in behalf of the clam? Hardly! No more faithful public servant, at least among those whose characteristics are essentially saline, has been known. The clam was on duty night and day from time immemorial. History neglects to state whether he occupied prominent positions on ancient bills of fare, but in Atlantic coast resorts of America, particularly, he has won high honors and warm regard. New England honors him in the hot months; he is kept at all the leading chop houses, sea grills and other restaurants, and without him there would be a gap in the list of edibles which even the oyster could not fill. Now we learn that in Newburyport, at least, indiscriminate digging menaces the clam. The aldermen, realizing this, exacted fees from, and issued licenses to, 150 clam diggers; but a lot of other people kept on digging without licenses, and technicalities prevent the city fathers from chastising them. Hence the clamorous call for adequate statutes.

Too long by New Englanders the clam's welfare has been neglected. If nothing else can be done, the legislatures of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Maine ought to pass laws imposing restrictions to prevent waste from invading further the haunts of the clam. Then, in case results were not satisfying, a close season annually might give this tender dainty a chance to multiply.

Simplicity of Procedure

REFERENCE in the President's message to reform in the methods of court practice has had the anticipated effect of reawakening interest in the subject. That such interest often needs to be reawakened is due to causes which existed long before Shakespeare touched upon the law's delay. It is a tremendous task to change the methods of a system founded upon precedents that reach down to the very bedrock of civilization.

For centuries such methods have been denounced as antiquated and useless, and at regular and irregular intervals courageous reformers have undertaken to topple them over, that the world might begin anew; but the task has always been too great for the available leverage, and civic and criminal procedure continues practically unchanged.

The President, who has been a consistent advocate of reform in this particular, says in his message that a crying need in the United States is the cheapening of the cost of litigation by simplifying judicial procedure. He holds, as do all observant people, that under present conditions "the poor man is at a woeful disadvantage in a legal contest with a corporation or a rich opponent." Not only this, but there is involved in litigation under the present system a waste of time, a distraction of thought and a perversion of energy which is too costly to be borne meekly by society.

Patchwork reform of court procedure has resulted in little real or permanent improvement. True there have been changes for the better in certain courts and in certain kinds of litigation. But there is evidence to show that the machinery of the law may still at times be handled in a way to clog the course of justice, especially in cases which claim unusual public attention.

THE steamers Yale and Harvard, formerly partly of this port, are making good time in their trip around the American continents; but, since they are to be known by other names when they reach their destination, there is not likely to be any change in the university situation, even if the Harvard should get in first.

AMONG those who have watched the somewhat unequal struggle between Great Britain and Germany to maintain what they regard as margins of security, there can be little difference of opinion in regard to the ultimate result. Pride may have to be set aside by one of them and advances made looking toward arrest of armaments. At present Great Britain is adhering to the "two-power" standard, or a two to one ratio

of new naval construction, which is increasing the level of taxation, while Germany's exchequer, undoubtedly, is being lowered considerably by her advancing expenditures. If F. W. Hirst, editor of the Economist, London, is sure of his data, Germany has been borrowing at the rate of about £20,000,000 annually to make up the difference between revenue and outgo; and in case this is indisputable, the predicament of Great Britain is greater than that of Germany, for it is laying down twice the number of dreadnaughts that are added each year to the Kaiser's imperial navy.

In a way the situation is anomalous. Here are two nations that never had occasion to fight each other, that often have battled as allies, closely related in many ways and united by mutual commercial arrangements, banking, insurance and exchange, but each preparing zealously for some chimerical possibility of a clash; burdening themselves because neither will take the initial step toward an agreement that would establish mutual limits on the annual increases in naval equipments and armaments. The interests of both these countries are so closely interwoven that war between them is almost unthinkable; and yet, in a space of time as brief as two years, Great Britain's naval expenditure has risen by £8,000,000, according to Mr. Hirst, representing the locking up of £275,000,000 of capital, or the annual interest on more than the entire cost of the Boer war.

If an agreement necessitates abandoning the right to destroy private commerce in time of war, both Great Britain and Germany could well afford to enter into such an arrangement, it would seem; and it is difficult to understand wherein either of them would be humbled in making the proposition. Declination of so attractive a plan appears extremely unlikely and might relieve uncertainty, while acceptance of it would greatly diminish expenditures for ships and armaments that may never be useful.

ACCORDING to the Chicago superintendent of schools, it was a poor move to set boy pupils to needlework. Still it is not difficult to imagine a situation where boys, when they had grown up, would be grateful for needlework instruction.

WHETHER the reports which Delmar Smith, a contractor, brings from the Philippines, and from Manila particularly, shall be accounted satisfactory or unsatisfactory will depend entirely on the point of view. There are many thousands of thoughtful people in the United States, for instance, who earnestly believe that the sooner the Philippines are turned over to the Filipinos the better for all parties concerned. There are other thousands of an exactly opposite opinion. Both will agree as to one point, which is that the deeper the American investor goes into Philippine improvements the more difficult will it be for the American government to surrender possession of the archipelago; but from this point on they will differ again.

According to Mr. Smith, the Philippine railways are spending between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 on construction; a great hotel and a costly clubhouse are being erected in Manila, and numerous improvements are in progress and contemplated, capital for the carrying on of which, we take it, is provided principally either by Americans or by foreigners who consider the investments good because of American occupation of the islands.

The news Mr. Smith brings is most encouraging as regards material progress in the Philippines. It is confirmatory of all previous statements with reference to American administrative efficiency. But it somehow leaves the impression that capitalists, American and other, native as well as foreign, Chinese as well as European, are led to make investments on the islands by the all-prevailing belief that American occupation is going to be permanent.

It will be interesting to see how the Democratic party, when it shall have opportunity, will deal with this situation.

Investments in the Philippines